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## **End of Assignment Report**

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**Position: SPS/Food Safety Technical Advisor**  
**Assignment Dates: July 1, 2002 – July 7, 2003**

**Submitted by:**  
**Chemonics International, Inc.**

**Submitted to:**  
**Regional Center for Southern Africa,**  
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**Gaborone, Botswana**

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## I. OBJECTIVE OF TASK – SPS/FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS FOR TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND FOOD PRODUCTS LEADING TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to improve the capacity of farmers and food processors in SADC member states to meet sanitary, phytosanitary and food safety requirements of export markets and to assist the region with harmonizing SPS/Food Safety regulations and practices, the Hub created an SPS/Food Safety activity and provided an SPS/Food Safety Technical Advisor to facilitate the tasks identified below.

## II. PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The countries within the SADC region have many deficiencies in common as regards Sanitary, Phytosanitary and Food Safety standards when existing laws and regulations are compared to the international food and agricultural trading standards of CODEX Alimentarius (CODEX), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Organization of International Epizootics (OIE). These international bodies, linked to the UN, are the source for recommended standards that have been supported by the WTO since its creation at the GATT Uruguay Round. By joining WTO, new member countries accept responsibility to not only join these three world bodies but also, by joining agree to fulfill their obligations to other member countries. These obligations involve: 1) modernizing laws/regulations pertaining to the safety of all agricultural commodities and food products; 2) creating and training staff to reliably carry out the day-to-day responsibilities which lead to certifying/rejecting shipments in international trade; 3) accepting the legal responsibility of issuing trustworthy documentation that a shipment is free from diseases and pests; 4) promptly reporting any new findings of diseases and pests in their countries; 5) establishing a central location where enquiries can be placed to obtain details as to a country's food laws and regulations as relates to a specific commodity; 6) to participate in work of the technical committees of these three bodies.

A previous activity, under RAPID, determined that no country within SADC was adequately honoring its WTO obligations. In light of such findings, it was determined that the SPS/Food Safety Activity under the Hub would be involved in facilitating the implementation steps needed to fill the gaps as reported in the individual Country Reports by RAPID, which were submitted on June 30, 2002 for adoption by the SADC Trade Ministers. The RAPID Regional Assessment Report containing a section on plant health, animal health and food safety (human health) was intended to be the road map to assist each country in elevating itself up to international standards in the performance of its SPS/Food Safety responsibilities.

An Annex to the SADC Trade Protocol, drafted under RAPID, provided for the legal basis for this activity to proceed. The main recommendation in the Annex was that each country would establish a Food Safety Agency to guide/direct the activities in each trading country—similar to those being created in leading agricultural trading countries. In doing this, importing countries could investigate/audit their counterparts in SADC countries easily and be comfortably assured that there was an infrastructure that could be trusted. At the end of the day, certificates regarding the safety of a product issued by the Ministries of Agriculture must be honestly stated and signed by someone who can be trusted. That condition is not the case, presently.

With this situation in mind, the SPS/Food Safety Hub Technical Advisor was intended to serve the SADC community with technical support in order that intentions to increase trade in agricultural commodities and food products would not be hindered because of SPS/Food Safety inadequacies. However, the SADC

Secretariat has delayed acting on the RAPID work since it was delivered to them on June 30, 2002. Without their support, it has not been possible to make progress in carrying out the mandate of the Hub project except for peripheral work such as laboratory surveys, installing HACCP plans, reporting on USDA standards for grades, and responding to individual company or ministry requests for advice and service.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF WORK UNDERTAKEN

Two significant projects were funded through this activity: 1) the survey of leading laboratories in Mozambique and Tanzania (at the request of those countries for Hub assistance); and 2) the installing of a HACCP plan in a fruit juice processing plant in South Africa.

In addition, the Hub activity provided USDA standards for grades for relevant commodities. It is well-known that government standards in developed countries are NOT the applicable standards for trade. Japan has its "Tokyo Standard", the U.K. has a "supermarket standard" and the U.S. importers have individual company standards which exceed obsolete government standards that were established mostly in the 1950's and 1960's.

This activity responded to advice and service requests as determined by the contacts with USAID missions in the countries, through the Stakeholders Meeting and personal visits. One of the most important tasks was to support the private sector in applying (through their Ministry of Agriculture) for permit to enter the U.S. market. This application is the first step to begin the review process within the USDA, usually leading to a request for a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to be completed.

Since every SADC country is deficient in writing PRA's, with many of them having no current pest (disease and insect) list, outside assistance is urgently needed in the region. For that reason, this activity requested assistance from the USDA-APHIS for: indoctrinating Ministries of Agriculture in the APHIS protocol for trapping, reading traps, and reporting findings as well as help in interpreting data and writing the PRA's in a format that is acceptable to APHIS. Full-time assistance for writing PRA's only was sent to the region in June 2003. The other tasks (trapping/reporting in accordance with a USDA-APHIS pro forma) were intended to be covered by TDY APHIS personnel, upon request from the Hub through USAID/RCSA. The existing PASA has sufficient funds to cover this preliminary work. This request has not yet been made.

Detailed support materials were furnished by this activity to the short-term Commodity Assessment Team members, who arrived at the Hub in June 2003 and are involved with economic studies of livestock, horticulture and basic food commodities and their processed form.

### IV. LOCATIONS VISITED

During this activity, countries visited were: Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Angola.

### V. DELIVERABLES

Trip Reports, Quarterly Reports, Angola Work Plan, and this End of Consultancy Report are specific deliverables called for by contract. Other deliverables were the Applications for Permit to Enter the U.S. market for table grapes (Namibia), baby vegetables (Zambia) and mangos (South Africa).

## VI. ISSUES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

*SPS/FOOD SAFETY AS A NECESSARY REQUIREMENT FOR TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND FOOD PRODUCTS.* Politicians sometimes say that developed countries should help developing countries by lowering their food safety standards. However, there is no way that a developed country, acting responsibly to protect its own agricultural sector, is going to lower its standards that prevent quarantine pests (insects and diseases) from entering its commerce, leading to new infestations in the country of import. If politicians do not understand the importance of modernizing food laws and regulations, establishing a well-trained regulatory team and infrastructure, and adequately funding food safety matters, they will not be able to enjoy trade on a secure and consistent basis.

At the present time, the small amount of regional agricultural trade that exists is done without adequate safeguards. The small amount of international trade (particularly into EU and the U.S.) is experiencing a very uneven history. Commodities facing big problems with insect control are: cut flowers, citrus and baby vegetables. African suppliers' image is not good in any market; it will not improve until the SPS/Food Safety issues are addressed.

*LABORATORY ACCREDITATION.* Exporting countries need access to accredited laboratories to determine that each shipment is free from pests, and to be able to solve trading disputes responsibly. At present, destination labs must be used to certify shipments, a time-delaying situation and an expensive burden to the exporter when pests are found. It is for this reason that the Hub assigned some of its limited short-term LOE to a Pilot Project for laboratory assessment in Mozambique and Tanzania. It was found that some laboratories were very close to being eligible for applying for accreditation by SANAS, the southern Africa accreditation body. The result of this work is a very detailed report of findings for several labs in both countries. Equally important is the availability of checklists that can be used as a template for surveying labs in other countries whenever that kind of assistance is determined to be a future Hub project.

*INSTALLING A HACCP PLAN.* The short-term LOE assigned to installing a HACCP plan, also as a Pilot Project, provided useful experience to the Hub for subsequent goal-setting. Establishing a HACCP plan in a food processing plant, where Good Manufacturing Practises (GMP), Good Hygiene Practises (GHP) and standard safe operating practices (SSOP) are already in place, takes about six months to complete. When a HACCP plan is ready to be implemented, the only remaining step is to find a U.S. importer of the product. The HACCP plan is then filed with the American importer (which satisfies the FDA requirement) and shipments can begin. Theoretically, in less than a year, product can enter trade with the U.S. This is compared with the several years that are needed to pass an application for fresh fruit or vegetables (unprocessed commodities) through the PRA process.

*LESOTHO'S MOSHOESHOE I AIR CARGO HANDLING FACILITY.* Lesotho's request for Hub assistance with their intentions to export agricultural cargo through a new cool room at their Moshoeshe I International Airport was accepted by this activity, then postponed due to USG travel restrictions. Their intention is to use this new facility in Lesotho to create additional air cargo capacity for eastern South Africa, much closer than the Johannesburg International Airport. In planning for this, the Lesotho Ministry of Agriculture needs assistance in negotiating with South Africa over adequate SPS/Food Safety controls for in-transit cargo (with Hub Customs activity getting involved as well).

*SWAZILAND BABY VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.* Swaziland's NAMboard has a project to develop a packinghouse/cool room for preparing baby vegetables for the export market. They asked for oversight from the Hub on the handling systems at the packinghouse and assistance in preparing an Application for Permit to Enter the U.S. market. The Hub was prepared to satisfy these two needs but was

stopped by the USG travel restriction. Since the USDA-APHIS PRA work will involve the parts of South Africa that surround three sides of Swaziland, a cost effective approach would be to include Swaziland along with South African baby vegetable PRA study which has recently begun.

*WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT.* When the Hub was commissioned, intentions were to have an active SPS/Food Safety website. A detailed architecture was written and it was intended to begin with the many activity reports that were prepared under RAPID. However, after months of delay USAID/RCSA determined that since many documents were in draft form, none of them could be included in the website. Since they were to be the “anchors” for other relevant information and reports, it was determined to put the use of the website aside until SADC Secretariat officially accepted them (which they have never done—not even an acknowledgement of receiving them).

*OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE.* Since SADC seems unable to fulfill their obligations to other trading blocs to support establishing a responsible SPS/Food Safety climate, it will be necessary for each country in the region to take up responsibility for upgrading their capabilities on their own. Since they are all under budget constraints and need specific direction and guidance from outside experts in this development phase, it would be advisable for the Hub to get back into this field. But the work plan should include only a couple of countries at a time (preferably contiguous ones). This would involve working intimately with the selected governments at the highest levels of Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and other impacted ministries to fast-track the development steps. An Action Plan, developed by consultants, must be endorsed and physically supported by the highest levels in government. It would seem that the SACU countries would be the best candidates for this. Lesotho/South Africa, Botswana/Namibia and Swaziland/Mozambique are good candidates for reasons stated above. Namibia and Botswana are totally dominated by what South Africa wants; they need to understand that they must become more independent of South Africa if they are to negotiate meaningfully with the U.S. regarding the FTA. They also need to build a better trading climate with other neighboring countries.

The refocusing of the Hub work plan into a certain few pre-determined agricultural commodities will assist in validating this assumption. Future work in this activity should conform to the goals and approaches of NEPAD.

This project has been significant to those who were served. There is a great amount of work yet to be done, better to be accomplished on a country-by-country approach.

ANNEX      Country Status Reports for Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia

## **BOTSWANA**

### **KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:**

American Embassy  
Botswana Ministry of Agriculture  
National Food Technology Research Centre  
Botswana Bureau of Standards  
SADC  
Botswana Ministry of Health—Food Control Unit  
World Health Organization  
University of Botswana—Food Science Department  
Exporters Association of Botswana  
Botswana Meat Commission  
Coldline (Pty) Ltd  
Golden Fruit Ltd

### **MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:**

Beef, organically-grown, frozen  
Maize (sometimes)  
Sorghum (sometimes)  
Fruit juices

### **POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:**

Soya production (National Food Technology Research Centre)--regional  
Vegetable production (northwest to Angola) (Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Raymond Kwerepe)--  
regional  
Beef, frozen (Botswana Meat Commission, Mr. Sonny Molapisi)—U.S.  
Fruit juices—(Golden Fruit Ltd, Mr. Lepetu Setshwaelo)—regional

### **GENERAL COMMENTS:**

The Botswana action plan is just now being integrated into the Hub work plan for a July 1 start. Being a non-presence (NP) country—one without a country USAID mission—this work is integrated into the Hub on a slightly different basis, that is, the American Embassy provides input for priority commodities rather than the USAID mission in country.

Botswana's Ministry of Agriculture has a pest list of sorts, not updated with any regularity. Botswana is not a member of IPPC so no pest findings are reported to any agency outside the country. Using the rating system developed by the RAPID plant protection team, on a scale of 0-5, Botswana was rated "2" on implementation of international IPPC standards. As a member of OIE, new conditions in the livestock sector must be reported promptly.

Trade in food products and agricultural commodities is mostly inbound from South Africa, which is handled on an informal basis (usually by telephone) where arrangements are made outside existing laws/regulations which need to be updated. (See the RAPID Botswana Country Report for details covering the insufficiency of laws/regulations in this matter). There is undocumented dialogue between the

Ministries of Health in South Africa and Botswana that is the basis for allowing this trade to cross the border. Botswana has a National Food Control Agency, comprised of public/private representation and Chaired by Mr. H.H.T. Tarimo, Head of Food Control Division, Ministry of Health. This agency is supposed to provide oversight regarding cross-border trade of all types of unprocessed and processed food products and agricultural commodities.

See the Botswana country file for miscellaneous documents, press clippings and meeting notes for insight into the issues needing resolution before commodities can be freely traded regionally or internationally.

## **LESOTHO**

### **KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:**

A list of key individuals who were contacted during the RAPID Country Report preparation is available.

### **MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:**

Asparagus, fresh and canned

### **POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:**

Asparagus, BEDCO and Ministry of Agriculture, Marketing Division

### **GENERAL COMMENTS:**

The production of asparagus has been on/off and maybe back on again. Even after the closing of the canning factory, new plantings were underway for the 2003-2004 season. Approval by USDA-APHIS is alleged to be possible with “minimal difficulty”. It appears that Lesotho has been acting quite responsibly as regards animal diseases and plant pests because there is a detailed (supposedly current) list of known pests publicly available. (See Lesotho country file).

Draft legislation on pest control (Plant Quarantine Act) and chemical control are in process of becoming official new laws.

Of particular interest is Lesotho’s recent modernization of the airport facilities at Moshoeshoe I airport outside Maseru, with the addition of a cool room for fresh fruit and vegetables. Their aim is to attract South African produce for transit to regional and international markets, being much closer to the Free State production areas than is Johannesburg. The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing, Maseru solicited assistance from the Hub to ensure that appropriate laws and regulations were put in place to provide a seamless transiting (with additional assistance from the Hub Customs Facilitation Activity). Pest risk analyses for both countries, systems for testing and reporting of new insects and diseases must be included in their bilateral protocol in order to gain international recognition for adequacy of SPS laws/regulations/staffing/systems/auditing. Accreditation of laboratories to support this new activity is needed also.

Please also see the RAPID Lesotho Country Report and Regional Assessment Report, which includes sections on plant protection, livestock safety and food safety as well as the draft SPS/Food Safety Annex to the SADC Trade Protocol.



## **MALAWI**

### **KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:**

U.S. Embassy  
USAID/Malawi  
EU  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Ministry of Fisheries

### **MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:**

Fish, fresh water  
Chillies

### **POSSIBLE NEW EXPORT PROJECTS:**

With the introduction of HACCP planning into a lake fishery company that already has in place Good Manufacturing Practices, Good Hygiene Practices and SSOP's, they can become a recognized exporter into the U.S. market.

### **GENERAL COMMENTS:**

On the only one trip made into Malawi, it was determined through the Ministry of Fisheries that there may be a company between Blantyre and Lilongwe, in the southern part of the lake that might be ready and willing to introduce HACCP planning with outside assistance. Logistics difficulties getting there for our consultant, and personal safety considerations for her resulted in our not following through with this intention.

ACDI/VOCA has had ten years of experience in developing crops for export, mostly tobacco into the Zimbabwe auction. Chillies have had some success, although it has been only as supplier to a South African processor who packages using the South African label, not the one from Malawi. The phytosanitary arrangements between Malawi and South Africa are a mystery, not to be tampered with.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:

USAID/Mozambique  
National Institute of Standardization and Quality  
CTA  
Icelandic International Development Agency  
AMAPIC  
TechnoServe

### MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:

Sweet potato  
Maize  
Cassava  
Cashew nuts  
Coconut by-products  
Fresh fruits  
Pigeon peas  
Paprika  
Fruit juices  
Seed oils  
Groundnuts  
Honey  
Citrus

### POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:

TechnoServe is working on many commodities from the production side and is making good progress, although not free from setbacks. Contact with them whenever in Mozambique is essential.

### GENERAL COMMENTS:

The list of commodities with potential for export is a composite of lists furnished by three sources—the trade side of USAID, the agricultural side of USAID (slightly different) and TechnoServe, the development company which works under contract to the USAID/Mozambique mission, which is looking farther into the future to include a few commodities which were not in the current mission strategy.

Mozambique has great potential for getting a wide array of commodities into global trade but has not asked for USDA-APHIS involvement with pest risk analyses. There are three distinct economic areas in this very long country, with differing climates and availability of water (sometimes too much, sometimes too little). Lack of consistency of supply will be a major deterrent to being a reliable supplier into the export channels.

## **NAMIBIA**

### **KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:**

U.S. Embassy  
USAID/Namibia  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Namibia Agronomic Board  
Meat Board of Namibia  
Nagraplex Holdings (Pty) Ltd  
SADC Parliamentary Forum

### **MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:**

Table grapes  
Beef/lamb  
Hides

### **POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:**

Table grapes (Nagraplex Holdings)—to U.S.  
Beef/lamb—to U.S.  
Hides—to Italy and South Africa

### **GENERAL COMMENTS:**

The Application for Permit to Enter the U.S. market for table grapes was filed in 2002. A decision was made by USDA-APHIS' CPHST, Raleigh to use the data from South Africa although it is now eight years old. The PRA is currently under review by USDA-APHIS' PIMT, Riverdale and if it is accepted, the Country Dialogue process will begin as one of the final steps before the Proposed Rulemaking is drafted for publication in the Federal Register, asking for public comments.

The USDA-APHIS and FSIS inspections of the largest MeatCo abattoir in Windhoek are scheduled in the next few weeks, hopefully heading to allowing shipments into the U.S. of selected cuts of beef and lamb. This plant was approved by selected European countries several years ago and the market has been good for them.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:**

US Embassy  
USAID/South Africa  
USDA-APHIS-IS  
Department of Health  
Department of Agriculture  
ARC  
Isotron  
CSIR  
AFRISCO  
EM&I  
Deciduous Fruit Producers' Trust  
Capespan  
Maersk Sealand  
Safmarine  
PPECB  
The South African Association for Food Science and Technology  
Department of Agricultural Research and Technical Services  
International Water Management Institute  
Technikon Pretoria  
NutriSoya  
SANAS  
S.A. Avocado Growers' Association  
S.A. Mango Growers' Association  
Intertrading Fruit Corp (Pty) Ltd  
CIAMD  
SABS  
University of Pretoria  
University of Witwatersrand

### **MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:**

Baby vegetables  
Fresh fruit  
Citrus  
Dried fruit  
Fruit juices  
Beef  
Processed fruit/vegetables

### **POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:**

All of the above commodities have good potential for meeting demand in the U.S. market. Priorities are now being determined, based on economic analyses.

Pest risk analyses have been started on baby vegetables and three fresh fruits. A mango Application for Permit to Enter the U.S. Market is currently being finalized for submission by the National Department of Agriculture to the USDA-APHIS' PIMT, Riverdale for determine whether a pest risk analysis is necessary (most likely, since very little trapping data is currently available).

Our regional USDA pest risk analysis specialist has been advised that the entire country of South Africa will need to be covered in a PRA, not just the production areas. This is quite outside commonly-accepted arrangements. It seems that their insistence is a result of finding insect problems with the table grapes and the citrus that was entering the U.S. through a limited-time window of opportunity. This new requirement is creating a very big problem for getting new commodities into that market.

Meanwhile, some limited exporting of agricultural commodities and processed food is taking place, although it is not significant in each of the 42 line items except for fresh oranges, essential oils of lemon, nuts, table grapes, raisins, processed pineapple, processed pears, orange juice, grape juice and blended juices. Only the fresh oranges and the table grapes were unprocessed.

HACCP is an approach that should be fully exploited from the South African market. A HACCP regulation was tabled in the 2002 session of Parliament. A national Food Safety Agency is also being proposed, with intentions to have its management under the Department of Agriculture. A thorough review of policies and standards for agriculture and food is currently under review by the Department of Trade and Industry.

## SWAZILAND

### KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:

A list of contacts is available which includes those of:

American Embassy  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
Malkerns Agricultural Research Station,  
Swaziland Fruit Canners  
National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMboard)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

### MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:

Baby vegetables, organically-grown  
Processed fruit  
Essential citrus oils  
Cashew nuts  
Cut flowers and bulbs

### POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:

Baby vegetables, organically-grown (NAMBOARD, Ms. Debbie Cutting, Advisor)  
Processed fruit (business enhancement)  
Essential citrus oils (business enhancement)  
Cashew nuts  
Cut flowers and bulbs—Vaun Wapp—roses mostly—regional and export

NAMboard (National Agricultural Marketing Board) has ambitious plans to enter the export market with organically-grown baby vegetables (savoy cabbage, cauliflower, red cabbage, green cabbage, yellow patty pan, green patty pan, baby gem, baby marrow (zucchini/courgette), baby corn, baby carrots, fine beans, mange tout (sugar snap peas), fennel). Many of these varieties are similar to those which the USDA-APHIS has undertaken in their pest risk analysis project. Since Swaziland and South Africa will have some similar pests, with common borders on three sides of Swaziland, it would be cost-effective to investigate both at the same time. However, the Hub has not had an opportunity to work with NAMboard to complete an Application for Permit to Enter the U.S. market, which must be done in order to trigger the integration of their needs with the work already underway by USDA-APHIS in South Africa.

### GENERAL COMMENTS:

The Swaziland Country Report and other relevant documents are in the SPS/Food Safety file.

On the scale devised by RAPID to rate SADC countries in the implementation of international standards, Swaziland was given an average “1” on the scale of 0-5. Such a poor ranking indicates a severe need to upgrade their infrastructure in order to export regionally (even transiting South Africa could present restrictions which need sophisticated solutions). Swazi oranges shipped to Holland were returned due to disease which was not identified until arrival at destination.

Swaziland is a non-presence (NP) country, meaning that it has no USAID mission and is dependent on the American Embassy for prioritizing projects. It has not yet been possible to visit Swaziland due to late arrival of country clearances. Both the Ministry of Agriculture and NAMBOARD are anticipating assistance from the Hub.

Pest lists are non-existent. The Ministry of Agriculture needs assistance by the Hub for indoctrinating in the USDA-APHIS insect trapping protocol and in the determination of diseases of quarantine significance for pests. It appears that no pest list has ever been completed; therefore, staff for carrying out the preparation of an accurate pest list are likely non-existent. Just because a pest has been found in the field is insufficient to determine the extent of its presence for pest risk assessment purposes. The extent and prevalence must be identified through a trapping program that can last for one to three seasons. Likewise, pest management programs do not exist.

Membership in OIE for livestock exists; membership in IPPC does not exist, although there is random contact with them for advice. Legislation is being created along the lines of OIE recommendations and legislation to create a food control board is being considered.

There is a small amount of processed fruit and essential lemon oil being exported into the U.S. (see AGOA statistics), through a processing plant which will need to have a HACCP plan in effect very soon if one does not already exist. If there is a livestock sector of significance, it has not been brought to our attention.

## TANZANIA

### KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:

Contact details are available for:

USAID/Tanzania  
Tanzania Bureau of Standards  
National Development Corporation  
Tengeru Flowers Limited  
Igesa-Masasi Cashewnut Factory

### MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:

Cashew nuts  
Cut Flowers  
Fresh vegetables  
Processed foods  
Meat/Livestock

### POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:

Fresh vegetables from Mbeya District  
Cut flowers from Arusha District  
Cashew nuts (two factories)  
Processed cheeses, marmalades, tomato paste, fruit pulp and neem oil  
Meat/Livestock

### GENERAL COMMENTS:

All industries in Tanzania are now privatized, since 2002. The National Development Corporation is on the leading edge in assisting new companies to establish markets for both traditional and new products. Of particular interest is the processing of Edam cheese, of marmalades, tomato paste, fruit pulp and neem oil and shea butter, using modular, portable equipment in which processing equipment is installed into used intermodal refrigerated containers, available from stocks in South Africa. Designs for these projects are in the office file under “Tanzania”.

Two cashew nut factories are in the midst of production areas and are in need of strong technical assistance in order to reach export capability. They have both asked for the Hub help.

Cut flowers from the Arusha District are also in need of strong technical assistance since insects are commonly found in their shipments. No pest risk analysis is required on cut flowers, but a “country dialogue” with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards involved is required, and an accredited lab is necessary (one is nearly ready to apply for SANAS accreditation).

Vegetable production in the Mbeya District is appealing since four crops a year can be grown. The USDA-APHIS needs three crops’ data in order to prepare a pest risk analysis. There are numerous insects found informally in these crops, but not all are of quarantine significance. A formal pest list has never been



developed due to the fact that infrastructure for a properly-documented finding does not exist in Tanzania except in the Mbeya District.

Tanzania has more beef cattle on the hoof than any other SADC country, but nothing can be exported because of diseases that are randomly found. Here again, no formal, systematic identification of where the boundaries exist for determining if there are any disease-free zones or not. For this industry, the National Development Corporation has funded the design by a Swiss company for a modular cattle slaughter house in seven surplus intermodal shipping containers.

The Middle East is a natural market (less than a week transit time by sea) for fresh vegetables and meat. That region is less strict than most other markets on formal international SPS requirements, although the Ministries of Health in each importing country have strict health standards that must be followed without exception.

## **ZAMBIA**

### **KEY CONTACTS IN SPS/FOOD SAFETY WORK:**

Contact details are available for:

USAID/ZAMBIA  
ZAMTIE  
ZATAC  
FAO  
Embassy of the Netherlands  
Ministry of Agriculture  
ZEGA  
Agriflora

### **MAIN COMMODITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXPORT:**

Baby vegetables  
Cut flowers

### **POSSIBLE EXPORT PROJECTS:**

Baby vegetables (ZEGA)  
Cut flowers (ZEGA—Agriflora)

### **GENERAL COMMENTS:**

Zambia is quite ahead of all other countries within SADC in dealing with the issues involving getting approval from the USDA-APHIS to enter the U.S. with their produce. It was determined two years ago that their agricultural infrastructure, their motivation and their ability to meet strict phytosanitary and quality requirements, were obvious reasons why they should be singled out to lead the way for the other countries in the region.

ZEGA is the export association for several dozen large and medium-size growers, all located within a 100 km radius of the Lusaka airport ZEGA cool room where the shipments are staged for 2-3 flights/week into Europe by chartered aircraft. Expansion of the capacity can be introduced by expanding the radius beyond 100 km, which will require temperature-protected trucking beyond that limit. Also of interest, is the potential to organize growers in the northeast, adjacent to the Tanzania Mbeya District (with similar growing conditions and involving the same tribe), which could be marketed in the Middle East, transiting Dar es Salaam by sea, rather through the Lusaka airport.

Cut flowers into Europe are experiencing the same insect problems that Tanzania's shipments have. The EU is recently requiring phytosanitary certificates on each shipment (for the first time ever) and pest identification needs in Zambia, with outside assistance, is urgently needed. A current FAO advisory program may help and there is also a Dutch inspector certification program that is expected to help sort out the issues and their solutions.